



TITLE:

Structural and Behavioral Correlates of HIV Infection Among Pregnant Women in a Country with a Highly Generalized HIV Epidemic: A Cross-Sectional Study with a Probability Sample of Antenatal Care Facilities in Swaziland.( Abstract\_要旨 )

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論文題目	Structural and Behavioral Correlates of HIV Infection Among Pregnant Women in a Country with a Highly Generalized HIV Epidemic: A Cross-Sectional Study with a Probability Sample of Antenatal Care Facilities in Swaziland. (HIV 広汎流行国の妊婦の HIV 感染に関連する構造的および行動的要因について:スワジランドの周産期ケア施設の確率サンプルを用いた横断的研究)		

**Introduction**

HIV disproportionately affects women in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Within the SSA region, the burden of HIV among women of age 15-49 years varies considerably; 7.6% in Kenya (2014), 16.9% in Namibia (2014), 19.0% in South Africa. Swaziland bears the highest HIV prevalence of 41% among pregnant women in this region. HIV prevalence in Swaziland is higher among women aged 18-49 years (38.8%) compared to their male counterparts of the same age group (23.1%), and particularly high among women aged 30-34 years old, 54% compared to 37% in men of the similar age group. This heightened HIV-epidemic reflects the importance of context-specific interventions. Apart from routine HIV surveillance, studies that examine structural and behavioral factors associated with HIV infection among women may facilitate the revitalization of existing programs and provide insights to inform context-specific HIV prevention interventions.

**Methods**

This cross-sectional study employed a two-stage random cluster sampling in ten antenatal health care facilities in the Hhohho region of Swaziland in August and September 2015. Participants were eligible for the study if they were 18 years or older and had tested for HIV. Self-administered tablet-based questionnaires were used to assess HIV risk factors. Variables that were significantly associated with being HIV positive at *P* value ≤ 0.10 in bivariate analysis were included in the multiple logistic regression analysis. All statistical analyses were carried out using Complex Sample module of SPSS version 21 to account for the two-stage cluster sampling.

**Results**

Of all eligible pregnant women, 827 (92.4%) participated, and out of which 297 (35.9%) were self-reportedly HIV positive. Among structural factors, family function was not significantly associated with self-reported HIV positive status, while lower than high school educational attainment (adjusted odds ratio [AOR], 1.65; CI, 1.14-3.38; *P*=0.008), and income below minimum wage (AOR, 1.81; CI, 1.09-3.01; *P*=0.021) were significantly associated with self-reported HIV positive status. Behavioral factors significantly associated with self-reported positive HIV status included; ≥2 lifetime sexual partners (AOR, 3.16; CI, 2.00-5.00; *P*<0.001), and ever cohabited (AOR, 2.39; CI, 1.66-3.43; *P*=0.00). The most cited reason for having multiple sexual partners was financial gain. HIV/AIDS-related knowledge level was high but not associated to self-reported HIV status (*P*=0.319).

**Conclusions**

Structural and behavioral factors showed significant association with self-reported HIV infection among pregnant women in Swaziland while HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and family function did not. This suggests that HIV interventions should be reinforced taking into consideration these findings. The findings also suggest the importance of future research sensitive to the Swazi and African sociocultural contexts, especially research for family function.

<p>(論文審査の結果の要旨)</p> <p>本研究は、世界で最も HIV 感染率が高いスワジランドにおいて、妊婦の HIV 感染に関連する構造的及び行動的要因の分析を目的に 2015 年に実施された横断研究である。同国中最も HIV 感染率の高い Hhohho 地区の 52 周産期ケア施設から 2 段階ランダムクラスターサンプリングを用いて、HIV 検査歴のある 18 歳以上の妊婦 894 名を抽出し、827 名 (92.5%) から有効回答を得た。質問調査はタブレット端末を用いて実施された。統計解析はクラスター性を考慮して行われ、多変量解析にはロジスティック回帰分析を用いた。</p> <p>参加者中 297 名 (35.9%) が HIV 陽性と回答し、属性要因では、25-34 歳の年齢層、低学歴 (≦中学校)、低収入 (≦最低賃金)、行動要因では、2 人以上の生涯性的パートナー数、初交時のコンドーム不使用、直近の性交時のコンドーム使用、同棲経験、初交相手／現在の相手の HIV 感染の有無の無知が、HIV 陽性と有意の関連を示したが、HIV 関連知識や家族機能に関する要因は有意の関連を示さなかった。多数の相手と性関係を持つ理由としては、経済的理由が最も多かった。</p> <p>以上本研究は、世界最大の流行国の 1 つであるスワジランドで若い女性の HIV 感染に関連する構造的、行動的要因を疫学的厳密性の高い方法で解明し、今後の予防介入に必要な視点を示唆したもので、今後の同国及び周辺諸国における適切な対策の発展に寄与するところが多い。</p> <p>したがって、本論文は博士（医学）の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。</p> <p>なお、本学位授与申請者は、平成 29 年 2 月 3 日実施の論文内容とそれに関連した試問を受け、合格と認められたものである。</p>
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